

## OLYMPIC SEMINAR

Over a hundred young instructors, coaches and experts in physical education and sport from 37 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have arrived in Moscow for the International "Olympic solidarity" seminar now taking place at the State Physical Education Institute. They came to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee and the USSR Sports Committee.

Like my colleagues I was glad to receive an invitation to the USSR said Colombian gymnastics coach Viktor Montoya. It seems to me that it was only recently that I was competing myself. I dreamed of seeing well-known Soviet sportsmen in the flesh and to learn from their brilliant mastery — and here I am now in Moscow.

The participants in the seminar will first lectures by noted experts and coaches, meet with Olympic and world champions and attend practicals in this way they will benefit from the Soviet experience in the development of physical education and sport.

Our country demonstrates Olympic solidarity, primarily with those nations which have recently won their independence. Montoya pointed out. Here in Moscow we have become still more convinced that sport furthers the interests of peace, friendship and solidarity among nations. I am sure the seminar will help promote the Olympic ideals, he emphasized.

The seminar will end on February 7.



Alexander Romanov and leader Alexander Shopin establish a record in the 100 km pursuit race. Photo by Yuri Tutov

## HIGH SPEEDS AT KRYLATSKOYE

The 4 km pursuit race at the national winter cycling championship at the Krylatskoye Olympic track was a closely contested event. The winning quartet of Olympic champion Valery Movchan, world and national champion Konstantin Kharabov and promising Alexander Petrov and Marat Ganeyev from the sports clubs Leningrad Physical Education Institute team, which hold two Olympic champions, Viktor Manakov and Alexander Krasnov, clocked 4:20.161. Latvia took the bronze medals.

The keen competition in this track event makes us hopeful that the USSR has a good chance of retaining its world title. A new world record of 1 hr 04 400 sec. was set by Alexander Romanov and leader Alexander Shopin in the 100 km leader pursuit race. In the process they surpassed world records in the 50 km race (37:21.314) and in the hour's time trial (80 km 424 m).



## MEETING IN LOS ANGELES

The Moscow Olympics was splendidly organized and a great success, I reckon it was the best Olympics yet. It is unlikely that we will be as successful for we face several major problems. We have, nevertheless, to comply with the Olympic Charter rules Peter V. Ueberroth, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 1984 Summer Olympics, told a group of Soviet correspondents, who put several questions to him following a meeting in Los Angeles of the heads of the Olympic movement.

## Austrian 'strangers' triumph

Austria triumphed at the weekend in the world Alpine skiing cup. On January 28 little-known Gerhard Pfaffenbichler won the downhill in Sarajevo, capital of the 1984 Winter Olympics; the following day the winner at Kranjska Gora was Hans Enn, and the equally little-known

## FLYING DUTCHMEN IN THE LEAD

On January 29-30, The Hague was the venue of the 20th European Speedskating Championships. The weather conditions were far from charitable, with the effects of the driving wind, rain, snow and rapid changes in temperature being particularly felt in the 10,000-metre race.

The title of absolute champion was won by G. Van der Duijn of Holland. J. Kramer, also of Holland, came second, and B. Nyland of Norway third.

The championship was contested by three Soviet skaters —

Gulnary Bochkaryov, Viktor Shchukin and Alexander Bannikov. The all-round event, Bannikov, seventh Bochkaryov, who is the youngest member of the Soviet team and winner of the second prize in the last year's world championship, was in a disappointment, as he fell out almost at once dropped out of the all-round event in the 500 metre race. This was remedied by his being the runner-up in the 1,500- and 5,000 metre events.

## VICTORY FOR SOVIET WRESTLERS

The USSR took eight of the ten divisions at a recent international tournament in Tbilisi.

Taking part were around 200 wrestlers from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USA,

Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Valentin Jordanov, of Bulgaria, took the 42 kg division and And Rein, of the USA, defeated the Olympic champion Saypalla Asatidov in the 68 kg division track



The Central Army Club, who lead the national volleyball championship standings, recently beat Iskra from the Moscow Region 3-1. Photo by Pyotr Seleznev

expected to repeat his last year's successes, fell on a steep lead over course.

Peter Mueller, of Switzerland, leads the overall cup standings with 122 points, his compatriot Birmin Zurbruggen is second with 114 points and Stenmark is third with 102 points. Phil Mahre has moved to fifth place with 85 points.

## Vijay Stores

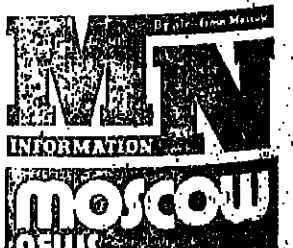
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Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow  
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow USSR  
Published Tuesday and Saturday  
Index 50078

MN INFORMATION No. 16-10

## 40th anniversary of Battle of Stalingrad

40 years ago the Soviet Army routed the fascist troops at Stalingrad, a victory which was a critical turning point not just for the Great Patriotic War but for the whole of World War II. It spurred on the massive exodus of fascist troops from the USSR. The Battle of Stalingrad determined in large measure the fate of the European peoples and clinched the struggle between the forces of progress and fascist reaction.

Thousands of residents of the hero-city on the Volga and their guests attended the recent festivities marking the anniversary of the Battle. Among those who gathered at Stalingrad were former comrades-in-arms who fought in the Battle, noted army commanders, representatives from other Soviet hero-cities and from foreign twinned cities. Writers, poets, artists and composers read, presented and performed the works they had specially done for the jubilee. Shortly before the celebrations the panoramic museum, "The Battle of Stalingrad," was opened in the city.



A meeting at the Square of Fallen Fighters commemorating the victory of the Soviet people at the Battle of Stalingrad.



The scene at the Mamayev Mausoleum with its memorial to the defenders of the Volga stronghold.

## USSR'S REALISTIC POSITION

Yuri Andropov's replies to a "Pravda" correspondent have attracted attention from political, state and public figures in Western Europe and other parts of the globe. Many are critical of the stand adopted by the Reagan administration at the Geneva talks and of its insistence on the clearly unacceptable "zero option".

Britain's Labour Party leader Michael Foot charged that the American president, in suggesting that an American-Soviet summit be held to sign an agreement to eliminate medium-range ground based missiles on American terms, is doing significant harm to the process of limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The "zero option" proposal is unrealistic, Foot stressed, while Reagan's "Open Letter to the Peoples of Europe" is nothing but propaganda of the lowest sort intended to hoodwink millions of people in Western Europe. He charged that America's foreign policy spins on the nuclear arms race and markedly complicates the reaching of agreement on disarmament.

It is my personal belief that Yuri Andropov's latest proposals point the way towards concrete

decisions in the area of nuclear weapons to a far greater degree than is true of the president's "zero option", claimed P. Dankert, of Holland, Chairman of the European Parliament.

Member of the parliament of the Social Democratic Party of Germany E. Bahr criticized West German Chancellor H. Kohl for his support for the "zero option". The chancellor must realize, he stressed, that this "zero option", in the form it is being offered by Washington, is blocking progress in Geneva. To give Europe stability West German policy should insist on flexibility and demand it not only of the Soviet Union but also of the United States. Kohl's inflexible position, he continued, is damaging West Germany's authority.

Former chief US negotiator at the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, G. Smith, stressed that the American administration is more interested in boosting armaments than in cutting back nuclear weapons. In the White House, he said, there is not one person having the requisite knowledge and ability or even showing an interest in making sure the talks are a success.

## Ali Nasser MUHAMMAD INTERVIEW

Beirut. The Soviet proposals for a Middle East settlement and the creation of a zone of security in the Persian Gulf testify to the USSR's desire to prevent new aggravation of tension in this area of the world, and to secure peace and tranquillity there, said A. N. Muhammad, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. President of the Pres-

dium of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in an interview with the Lebanese "al-Hawadess" weekly, The Soviet Union, he stressed, was and remains a trusty friend and ally of the Arab peoples; it gives them support in their just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

## AFRICA STABBED IN THE BACK

Paris. The Khinshah-Tel Aviv axis: a knife in Africa's back, is the title of a recent article by Francois. Emery Lumumba, son of Patrice Lumumba, in the Paris-based "Afrique-Asie" magazine. It is simply clear that this alliance is lethal for the African

and Arab peoples. The rupture between the African countries and Tel Aviv is but one element in the global strategy of the Organization of African Unity. The decision of the OAU nations to sever links with Israel stems from the latter's occupation of Arab territory, the "zionists" aggressive policy in Palestine and their alliance with the sworn enemy of the African peoples—racist South Africa. It is emphasized in the article.

## PROBLEM OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE

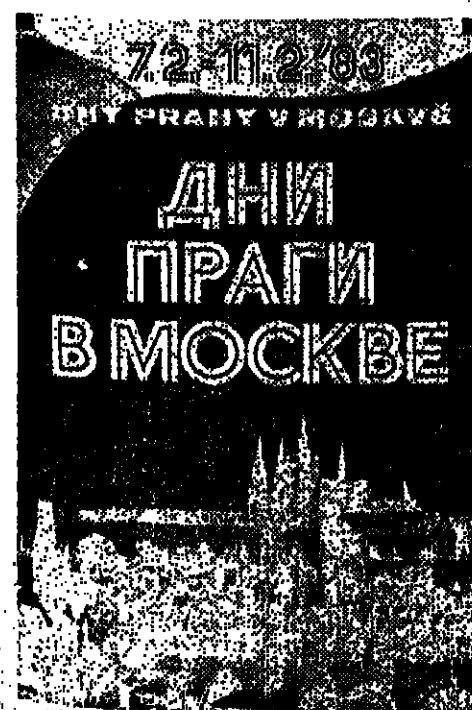
New York. The transition to independence in Namibia is a problem of primary importance for the international community of nations, and the UN will do all it can to speed up talks on the issue, said UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar. He stressed that, according to the UN, there can be no link between the granting of independence to Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Namibian problem, he concluded, should be settled on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No. 435.

## Meeting between foreign girl-students

In focusing on Zaire, a well-known African week point, the Begin regime is out to undermine the alliance between the Arab and African nations, Francois Lumumba points out.

More than a hundred girls from abroad—students at Soviet higher and secondary specialized educational establishments, drawn from 62 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as from Cyprus, met in Moscow at the Soviet Women's Committee, executive Secretary of the Soviet Women's Committee, doctors, lawyers, engineers, and economists, they are the holders of scholarships granted by the Committee, which, in accordance with tradition, arranged a seminar for them during the winter holidays. The girls listened to lectures about how the women's question was solved in the revolutionary changes with the USSR and about the history of the international democratic women's movement, and about the role of women today in the modern struggle for peace.

The preparation of national cadres for developing countries is one of the most important trends in our work, said Elizabeth Gygazova, executive Secretary of the Soviet Women's Committee. Almost twenty years have passed since the first girl from Africa was given the opportunity of coming to study in the USSR, receiving scholarship from the Committee. Scholarship-holders have the opportunity of travelling in the republics of the Soviet Union and of participating themselves with the USSR and socialist countries experienced by Soviet women.



## PRAGUE DAYS IN MOSCOW

For five days, between 7 and 11 February, a large group of visitors from Prague, the fraternal capital of Czechoslovakia, will descend on Moscow; they will include builders, workers from the city's industries, representatives of local government, members of the Society for Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, as well as many tourists.

The Days will open with a large gala concert in the "Rossiya", Moscow's Central Concert Hall, in which well-known variety artists, folkloric ensembles and symphony orchestras from Prague will take part.

Moscow theatres will put on productions of Czech plays: "Melody for the Peacock" by Zahradnik and "Mother" by Karel Capek. Performances will be given by the Puppet Theatre and Laletova Magie. A festival of Czech films will be held at the "Prague" and "Moscow" cinemas: six feature films and seven movies for children.

Czechoslovak athletes—gymnasts, tennis and basketball players will compete in special competitions at stadiums and sports grounds.

A major show, "25 Years of Social Prague", will be mounted at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements. It will illustrate the history and the present-day picture of the city as well as prospects for its development.

Maria AMAROVA



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and to the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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IN DEFENCE  
OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Delhi. The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, speaking at a mass rally in the Indian capital, pointed out that certain powers are redoubling their efforts to weaken the non-aligned movement and to split its ranks. The evidence of this is that recently the Western mass media has begun a propaganda campaign directed against India and the policies of its government, said Mrs Gandhi. Such hostile actions are directed at

undermining the India's authority before the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which opens in Delhi in the beginning of March, and to thwart its work. The head of the Indian government expressed firm confidence that despite all the attempts to prevent the forthcoming forum from taking place, it will go on successfully, and will promote the strengthening of the positions of the non-aligned movement.

## Israel must get out of Lebanon, says AAPSO

Cairo. A statement by the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) has demanded the immediate cessation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the withdrawal of the occupation forces, and the preservation of the independence and territorial integrity of that country. The statement emphasizes that following the large-scale aggression and mass crimes committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, Tel Aviv has started to expand its operations

deep into the country. Despite the international outcry, UN Security Council decisions and demands by all people of goodwill, Israel still keeps a large military contingent in Lebanon, which continues to perpetrate terror and violence.

AAPSO urges peace-loving forces throughout the world to launch a widespread campaign in support of the people of Lebanon, and declares its solidarity with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and its support for the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

## Vietnamese proposal rejected by China

Hanoi. The government of Vietnam has decided to take unilateral measures to secure peace along the Vietnamese-Chinese border during the traditional celebrations of the New Year according to the lunar calendar.

This results a statement distributed in Hanoi by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On January 17, it is noted in the statement, Vietnam suggested to China that all armed action

along the border between the two countries be brought to an end over the period between 5 and 19 February 1983 for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of the border districts to celebrate the New Year according to the lunar calendar in a peaceful atmosphere. Unfortunately, China has not accepted Vietnam's constructive proposal which testifies to its unwillingness to relax tension along the border.



This is a guarantee of complete security and freedom.

Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

NATO SHOULD  
WORK FOR AGREEMENT

London. The nuclear arms race should be halted, otherwise it can spell out disaster for mankind. Nothing is as important as the prevention of nuclear war and ensuring the security of the future generations. Such is the conclusion of a book recently published by a group of noted Cambridge University scholars — Nobel Prize Winner M. Ryle, D. Barber, P. Bateson, and others.

The authors are convinced that the North Atlantic Alliance as a whole should not include any new nuclear weapons in their arsenal, primarily Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles, and neutron warheads for the Lance missile. They charged that NATO should try to reach agreement with the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on the non-use of nuclear weapons and on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR  
TO FRANCE HANDS  
IN CREDENTIALS

Paris. This is an ideal opportunity of drawing attention to the friendship between our two countries which started a long time ago, as well as to the special importance I attach to relations between the USSR and France, said French President, Francois Mitterrand, addressing a ceremony in the Elysee Palace at which Yu. Vorontsov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in France handed in his credentials. Among other things, the President expressed the wish that economic and cultural relations between the two countries be expanded and reach a still higher level.

There exist numerous questions of common interest which could be approached in a more positive spirit, he said. Among these, I place first and foremost the protection of peace and security in our two countries. Therefore, I hope that the Geneva talks be completed successfully and that a disarmament conference in Europe be called.

Mrs THATCHER'S  
NEW BUDGET PLANS

London. According to the government White Paper published here on government expenditure, Britain's military budget is to grow in the 1983/84 financial year by 5.5 per cent and will amount to around 16 thousand million pounds sterling. In 1984/85, it is intended to increase it yet further to 17 thousand and 290 million pounds sterling. Allocations for the British police are to go up by almost 300 million.

The Conservatives plan to cut government spending on the development of industry, power engineering, and on the creation of jobs by 8.5 per cent. Allocations for education, science and the arts are to be reduced by 5.4 per cent.

NICARAGUA GIVES  
SHORT SHRIFT  
TO TERRORISTS

Managua. State Security agencies in Nicaragua have put out of action a gang of CIA-trained terrorists who were operating in the Nicaraguan capital. They had CIA instructions to organize a series of acts of sabotage and terrorism and also to conduct subversive propaganda.

As was stated at a press conference here by L. Serna, chief of the state security department, in December last year, the counter-revolutionaries made an attempt on the lives of the Nicaraguan leaders by detonating a bomb under the review stand on 19 July Square where the closing ceremony of a national youth meeting was due to take place. The attempt failed because the meeting was held in another place.

Six terrorists were arrested. Weapons and explosives of American manufacture were found in their possession. The bombs were filled with special explosives invented and manufactured by the CIA. Having tremendous destructive power, they are specially designed for terrorist action. The military equipment seized from the terrorists is identical to that used by the United States in Vietnam and to that delivered to the counter-revolutionary groups in Angola and Ethiopia.

FACTS  
and EVENTS

① The Pentagon is carrying on with intensive construction work on another American military advanced post in the area of al-Khasab in the strategically vital Peninsula of Masandam which belongs to the Sultanate of Oman. France-Press news agency reports. Motorways, a berth for ships and a landing strip have been built here for use by the Pentagon. Other installations are under construction which will make it possible to receive rapid deployment force troops at the base and to service military hardware there.

② Algeria and Niger have signed an agreement delimiting the 600-mile border strip separating the two countries. Before this agreement, the border was an imaginary line passing through the desert.

③ In 1982 there was a 7.2 per cent fall in car sales in the United States as compared with 1981.

④ EEC statistics puts the unemployment rate in all Common Market countries (excluding Greece) at 12 million.

⑤ Over the first eleven months of the past year, the United States' deficit in trade with Japan ran into 18 thousand million dollars, the Kyodo Tsu-jin news agency reports.

⑥ Australia's population stood at 15,175,000 as of June 30, 1982, a 248,000 increase over a year's time.

⑦ The main police department in Japan has issued crime statistics for the past year. 1982 was a record high in this respect after 1948 and 1949, with 1,392 various crimes, omitting those committed on the roads.

## PEOPLE

The Egyptian Minister of Justice has demanded that former Minister of Interior Nabawi Ismail be deprived of parliamentary immunity. In the demand addressed to the Chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly reports the newspaper "Al-Shaab", it is pointed out that this measure should be taken on the basis of a court decision on the conduct of a criminal investigation of the former minister's affairs.

Demanding that N. Ismail be brought to court, the newspaper "Al-Shaab" stresses that on his personal instructions political prisoners in Egyptian jails had been subjected to torture and persecution. The newspaper also accuses the former minister of falsifying the results of elections and referendum conducted in the country during Sadat's term of office, of involvement with a number of major criminals, and of organizing court reprisals against Egyptian patriots on deliberately fabricated accusations.



This sea lion stranded on the pavement is the victim of the raging storm that have overtaken the west coast of the United States. Under the pressure of six-metre-high waves and a wind force in excess of one hundred kilometres an hour houses and electric power lines were destroyed, trees pulled up by their roots, and communications disrupted. More than a thousand houses along the coast have been either destroyed or washed away into the ocean. Photo AP-TASS



This scene is often to be observed today on the streets of Guatemalan towns and villages. From one month to another the dictatorship regime extends the state of siege. As has been repeatedly declared by the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations, the chief of the dictatorial regime General Rios Montt is using Draconian methods in his attempt to legitimize the unending mass reprisals and murders which have swept the country.

## SOLE ALTERNATIVE

Paris. The French magazine "Revue de Defense Nationale" published an article in which it refuted allegations that the Soviet Union has achieved a military superiority in Europe. Analysing the alignment of forces between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries, its author comes to the conclusion that at the present time there exists "an approximate balance" in Central Europe. For example, the situation since 1970 has remained unchanged with the exception that the

number of American troops has grown from 250 to 350 thousand people.

Now that any achievement by one of the great powers in the area of armaments can be easily counteracted in a relatively short period of time by its main rival, an escalation in arms has become pointless, the article stresses. Concluding a treaty on limiting the arms race and preserving stable strategic equality between the Soviet Union and the USA is the only alternative.

## Science and technology

GIANT  
AIRBUS FOR EUROPE

The European consortium "The Airbus Industry" has designed a major Airbus, the "A310-300", to be fitted with horizontal fuel tanks placed tailwards. With its full complement of 218 passengers, its range will be 7,400 kilometres. Flying tests on the first model of the plane may begin in October, 1985.

The pumping of the fuel into the additional tanks will be controlled by computer which will

turn the necessary valves and pumps on and off. The location of the plane's centre of gravity will be shown automatically on indicators and in the cockpit. The pumping of the fuel will start automatically with the changes in the position of the plane's flaps in flight, and also during takeoff and landing. When the plane is about to land all fuel will be pumped into the main tanks. If the automatic control system breaks down, the pumping can be done manually, and in case of a power supply failure — via the force of gravity.

## COLLOQUIUM AT THE SORBONNE

An international colloquium on the problems of teaching and learning Russian has just ended at the Sorbonne. It was held on the initiative of the France-USSR Society and of the French Society of Teachers of Russian. It was attended by noted Soviet and French scholars

as well as by teachers and students from universities in France, Britain, Holland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the USA, Canada, Japan and other countries.

Those taking part in the colloquium stressed the considerable growth of interest in Russian in the world. At present some 23 million people study the language outside the USSR.

## OF INTEREST

Tigers' roar  
as a scarecrow

The roar of tigers played on a tape recorder through a powerful loudspeaker is regarded as the best means to scare elephants on the fields and thus protect them from being trampled and destroyed.

The search for a new "scarecrow" to ward off wild elephants became an urgent priority after it was noticed that elephants had become used to the traditional methods of protecting the fields, like pebbles, bonfires, or shouting. Experiments have shown that the most effective

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CALCULATIONS AND MISCALCULATIONS

Analysing American vice-president George Bush's tour of Western Europe, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Vladimir Lomeiko writes as follows:

In the White House no one conceals the fact that the Bush's tour has been arranged as part of a new experiment by President Reagan in "public diplomacy", and not in order to find ways of decreasing the nuclear danger. From this stems the vice-president's intention to regard the Soviet peace proposals as purely a propaganda exercise and to prepare a purely propaganda style reply. This is Washington's first miscalculation and hence its lack of understanding and respect for the Soviet Union and its own allies.

Let us look at the second miscalculation. George Bush sees his task, as he puts it, as being to remind the West Europeans of the NATO decision, the provisions that it is not the West European leaders who are worried by the decision, but only part of the public.

But the 1979 NATO decision was taken under pressure of the argument that otherwise the United States would not ratify SALT-2. The decision provides for the deployment of the missiles only if there is no progress at the talks, and now everything has been blocked by the American zero option. Apart from this, the problems of the nuclear-saturated continent worry not only the public, but also most of the responsible political leaders in the West.

The third miscalculation is, perhaps, the principal one, because it reflects the different philosophies behind policies on the continent and across the Atlantic. George Bush sees the aim of his tour, as being to bring the truth to the attention of the Europeans and to make them understand what is foremost on the mind of the president.

Leaving aside the muzzling tone of this statement — punches are, after all, all the rage in the United States — he turns things on their head. The problem is that the United States itself must understand the fears and worries of the Europeans, and the American president should take into account their interests.

## NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL

American interference to an increasing extent in the internal affairs of the Korean people by using nuclear blackmail and trying to develop that part of the world even more. This is how PRAVDA comments on the provocative statement by General Edward Meyer, Chief of Staff of the US Army that the US aimed troops in South Korea in case of necessity would not step short of the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

Under the cover of the myth about a "Soviet threat", the Washington administration increases military aid to the South Korean regime with every passing year, the newspaper writes. At present the USA has almost 40 military bases and approximately 40,000 servicemen in South Korea. The Pentagon keeps a total of more than 700 nuclear warheads in the state of Korean Peninsula. In the 1961-82 financial years the US government decided to grant a credit in the South Korea to the tune of about 200 million dollars for the purchase of new armaments and for the realization of a special programme for the training of South Korean troops. American nuclear blackmail in this part of the world, the newspaper writes, results in growing instability not only in the Korean Peninsula but in the Far Eastern region as well.

A SOLDIER'S BAYONET PLUS HOISTED  
FLAG IS THE WORD

The build-up in the American military presence in the Indian Ocean is the subject of a commentary by S. Silantiev in IZVESTIA. Among other things he notes that the Pentagon's military preparations in the Indian Ocean pivot around plans for a build-up of a powerful military fleet, for the expansion of the network of base-spring boards, and the deployment on these bases of the Rapid Deployment Force. The latest step in this direction was taken quite recently when the setting up of the American Central Command (Centcom) was announced with responsibility for a vast region embracing almost twenty countries in Africa and Asia.

Having gripped a number of countries on the shores of the Indian Ocean in the vices of dependence, the United States has succeeded in "striking" its flag and, under its shadow, to deploy Marines, jet fighters, heavy helicopters, battleships and aircraft carriers. Thus, in keeping with the classical formula — a soldier's bayonet, and the unfolding of the flag, followed by severe exploitation, the Americans are engaged on the enlargement of a huge region of the Indian Ocean which washes the shores of 35 states in which live a quarter of the world's population.

GIFT  
FOR ETHIOPIA

Microfilm copies of medieval Ethiopian manuscripts have been presented as a gift to the Ethiopian Research Institute at Addis Ababa University on behalf of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Matenadaran Institute of Ancient Manuscripts.

Accepting the gift, Dr Duri Mohammed, the president of Addis Ababa University, pointed out that the Soviet Union was the first nation to respond to the appeal launched by Ethiopian scholars who want to collect together all documents on the history of Ethiopia available anywhere in the world.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

DANGEROUS  
TRIANGLE

In marking the beginning of 1983 by the setting up of the Central Military Command (Centcom) with responsibility for a region including 19 countries of the Indian Ocean basin and the Persian Gulf, Washington has implemented only one part of its so-called new Asian strategy.

The second part of its doctrine which relies chiefly on force is now being carried out, i.e. the bolstering of American positions in East Asia through the creation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangle.

Now that America has quit Vietnam, Western Europe and South Korea are the frontline defence zone, as declared back in 1975 by the then US Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger. De-facto in Indochina, the United States has taken to viewing South Korea as its beachhead in East Asia. Here it has a 40,000-strong expeditionary corps. In addition to nuclear stockpiles (around 700 types of nuclear ammunition of varying power, among them bombs, mines, shells and missile warheads), in fact the US command is also in

charge of the 600,000-strong South Korean army. Since 1976 the Americans and South Koreans have been staging joint war games codenamed Team Spirit.

The critical importance that Washington attaches to the puppet regime in Seoul is shown by the fact that on coming into office Ronald Reagan chose Seoul dictator Chun Doo Hwan to be the first of his high-placed foreign guests, promising him billions of dollars' worth of military supplies. And to top this, Reagan assured his visitor that Tokyo would shoulder the burden of keeping the anti-popular regime in South Korea in power.

It took two years, however, for this promise to materialize. The then Japanese government of Z. Suzuki used all pretexts to resist Seoul's demand for no less than 6,000 million dollars for the protection of the "free world". The Japanese government feared adverse repercussions in case of an infringement of the country's peaceful constitution banning military activity outside the nation's defensive framework. For the same reason Japan refused to cave in to

Washington's demands for overt military collaboration between Tokyo and Seoul.

The Japanese position underwent a radical change when Y. Nakasone's cabinet came into power. Prior to his Washington visit the new premier went to Seoul where he signed an agreement providing Chun Doo Hwan with 4,000 million dollars — and this proved not to be his only "present". Before that he had yielded to American demands for Japan to raise its military expenditure (which is to go up by 8.5 per cent in the 1983 fiscal year) and agreed to supply the United States with the latest military technology.

During his stay in America the Japanese prime minister made no bones about setting out his credo in an interview with "The Washington Post". I personally believe, he claimed, that the whole of Japan should resemble an unshakable aircraft carrier. Nakasone's undisguised militarist ambitions have aroused much protest from the Japanese public, which sees them as seriously threatening the country's security.

That Japan is bent on military

cooperation with the United States and South Korea is confirmed by the participation of Japanese observers in the Team Spirit-83 games, which simulated the use of nuclear weapons and polished up joint operations by the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The menacing and provocative nature of the games forced the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to place its entire army, as well as the people's security services and militia on full combat alert.

The triple military alliance in the Far East is spearheaded not just against the "Soviet threat", as is being trumpeted by its organizers. Nakasone sees participation in it as a means of creating a strong Japanese army and obtaining for Japan a status similar to that of the NATO countries. Nakasone is opposed to Article 9 of the present Japanese constitution renouncing the creation of armed forces or war as a means of settling international disputes. It was not for nothing, fresh in office, that he visited the Yasukuni Shrine, the prime symbol of Japanese chauvinism and militarism.

American-Japanese military cooperation already envisages the establishment of Japanese law and order within a 1,000-mile zone off Japan's shores. Having once steered its military muscle, Japanese militarism might well want to avenge the failure of its plans in World War II — the well-justified opinion of many South-East Asian leaders.

The Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle doubtlessly poses a threat for the whole of Asia.



# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● **MANUFACTURE OF SEAMLESS PIPES FROM A NEW GRADE OF STEEL HAS BEEN STARTED AT THE RUSTAVI METAL WORKS IN GEORGIA.** The parts made from this steel do not require any additional thermal treatment and are three times as strong as their predecessors. The first batch of these pipes has been shipped to the oil fields in Azerbaijan.

● **CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED OF THE ANDIZHAN RESERVOIR IN UZBEKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA).** It has a capacity of one thousand 900 million cu m of water. In the present five-year plan period which ends in 1985, Uzbekistan intends to complete the construction of major water reservoirs in the Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Bukhara regions, which will make it possible to accelerate the rate of reclamation of new tracts of land.

● **ALL THE COLOURS OF SUNNY BULGARIA ARE REFLECTED IN THE WORKS BY FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS FROM NORTH OSSETIA, WHICH ARE ON DISPLAY IN THE ORD-ZHONIKIDZE, THE CAPITAL OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.** The exhibition is dedicated to the 20th anniversary since the establishment of fraternal ties between the North Ossetian Autonomous Republic which lies in Northern Caucasus, and the Kyrgyz district in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

● **A MANY-KILOMETRE LONG WATER-SUPPLY LINE, COMPLETE WITH POWERFUL PUMPING STATIONS, TO LIFT WATER TO A HEIGHT OF FIVE HUNDRED METRES HAS GONE INTO OPERATION AT THE FOOT OF THE GREAT CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.** From there, it will branch out in three directions to vineyards at specialized farms. The line will ensure a constant supply of water for the irrigation of ten thousand hectares of land. Over the past few years nearly 300 small water reservoirs with irrigation canal networks have been built on the farms of Azerbaijan.



Young painters at work in Leningrad's Palace of Culture.

## LENINGRAD'S PALACE OF CULTURE

Eight thousand Leningraders go every night after work or their studies to the Gorky Palace of Culture to listen to concerts, to take part in recitals and to meet with interesting personalities.

The Square of Strikes in which the Palace is situated often serves as the starting point for tours of places connected with the heroic siege of Leningrad during World War II. The front line was only several kilometres away from the square. It was at the Palace that citizens' defence units were formed and from here amateur concert groups left for the front. During the first (1941) winter of the siege when the daily ration was 125 grammes of bread, the Palace workers arranged a New Year party for the children who remained in the city.

More than twenty amateur groups now rehearse at the Palace of Culture. A children's ballet company, the only one in this country, is the most popular of the Palace's amateur groups. Over three thousand boys and girls have studied choreography here. The "Little Star", a ballet staged by the Bolshoi director Yuri Grigorovich, has been performed by the company for a number of years. As for the Palace's adult people's ballet company—it is known even abroad following its tours of the GDR, Hungary, Sweden, Japan and Cuba.

## FAR EASTERN RESOURCES

One more mineral has been found in the zone of the Baikal-Amur Railway. The first deposit of zeolites has been plotted on the geological map. The newly discovered stocks of the mineral present a real treasure trove. They are particularly valuable since agricultural complexes are going to be set up in the railway area. Zeolites are important carriers of the microelements needed in the manufacture of mineral fertilizers and effective additives for stock and poultry breeding.

The Baikal-Amur Railway area is revealing increasing quantities of its riches. Substantial deposits of complex ores for producing potassium fertilizers and sulphuric acid, as well as phosphate-carbonate ores have also been discovered here. The Far Eastern Agricultural Research Institute has already tested them as fertilizers.

The drilling of the deepest oil well (6,000 m) has begun in the mid-Caspian Sea area. There are twenty-two oil and gas deposits in the Caspian Sea, 14 of which are being intensively exploited. The combination of floating and stationary platforms provides for more efficient prospecting on the continental shelf.

Mobile derricks allow drilling at depths of 6,500 m through 200 m layers of the sea. Not so long ago a steel jacket was required for every borehole; today a multilayer platform makes it possible to drill 24 wells at once. Oil and gas production at sea has become a leading industry in Azerbaijan, providing two-thirds of its oil and over 90 per cent of gas. The Caspian experience is being made use of in the fields of the Black, Baltic, Okhotsk and Barents seas.

## SIBERIAN PIPELINE SATELLITE

Builders in Mordovia, in the Russian Federation, have started preparing the route for the Urengoi-Velets gas pipeline. They have welded their one thousandth long large-diameter section.

The new route will be laid in immediate proximity to the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline in the so-called "single corridor". This will result in a lot of economies: including roads for hauling pipes, equipment and materials. Major savings will also be achieved by making use of the construction facilities already available — welding grounds, living accommodation for the workers, etc.

## CASPIAN EXPERIENCE IN OIL DRILLING

People of what profession need to know foreign languages, the geography and economy of many countries, combined with the skills of a waiter, nurse, psychologist and diplomat? Members of the jury at a recent competition for Aeroflot flight attendants serving on international routes, were unanimous—stewardesses. These were the qualities demanded of Lyudmila Guseva, Natalya Strelnikova, Liliya Kvasilukova, Nina Mikhailina and Natalya Samsonova, who made it into the final round of the competition marking the 60th anniversary of the world's biggest airlines—Aeroflot.

The girls took all the tasks set before them in their stride showing resourcefulness, wit, brilliant professional knowledge and charm. The viewers were hard pressed to name their favourite. So the jury selected Lyudmila Guseva, while those who placed second to fifth also got prizes. In addition, they received "Moscow News" and MINI prizes. Aeroflot planes carry our newspapers to the 93 countries with which the USSR has regular air communication. Among the competition questions were several about our papers, which the girls were able to answer straight off.

Alexander VISLAYEV

# HOME NEWS



The participants in the final round—winner Lyudmila Guseva (far right).

Photo by Konstantin Kokoshkin

## POLYGLOT, NURSE, DIPLOMAT... ROLLED INTO ONE

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## Science and technology

### ATLAS OF MONGOLIA

Work is nearing completion on a national atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic. It is being compiled by the Academy of Sciences of the MPR and the Institute of the Geography of Siberia and the Far East of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The atlas, which makes use of the extensive material collected by Soviet and Mongolian geologists over many years of exploration, will feature data about the MPR's natural resources, including minerals and its natural and climatic conditions.

The Mongolian and Soviet scientists involved plan to complete the atlas in time for the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR next year.

### MICROBES AS 'MINERS'

Mendeleev's theory that coal can be extracted by being turned into gas underground has given scientists the idea of using anaerobic bacteria as "miners". These organisms, which exist without oxygen can live on the methane with which the deep coal seams are saturated. The microorganisms penetrate the seams and turn the coal into a mass of small particles which can be lifted in pipes. The most valuable grades of coal in terms of chemical composition lie at considerable depths. Yet, to extract them from below 1,000-1,200 metres is neither easy nor safe—one reason why scientists are looking for alternative methods of access to these deposits.

The research in this area is done in two directions. One method is the use of remote-control machines to extract the fuel without the need for people, and the other consists in extracting coal in an easily transportable state — either as gas or as a liquid mass which can be produced with the help of microbes.

## INSTANTANEOUS BRAKING FOR TRAINS

A device designed at the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly research Institute makes the train's braking distance almost twice as shorter. Railway operations involving open-cuts are very specialized. Steep slopes, small-radius turns, large loads on the axes — all these require fast and efficient braking. The conventional systems bring trains to a halt after about 600 to 700 m of residual running.

The Kursk experts have suggested that the train be equipped with an electric pneumatic accelerator which enables the braking distance to be considerably shortened irrespective of load and steepness of the slope. This will facilitate a reduction in total railway track length and an increase in rolling stock turnover.

## LASER TECHNOLOGY IN LITHUANIA

Experts from the Institute of Physics, attached to the Academy of Sciences of Lithuania, have developed and built a powerful laser for the study of the atmosphere. Now with the help of light pulses experts can determine the level of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere. Another advantage of the laser complex is its mobility, for it is truck-mounted.

The laser is the result of thirty years of research into laser technology. Over that time Lithuanian scientists have invented a stationary laser complex which helps determine the properties of semiconductors with the help of light pulses which have a duration of one-millionth of a second.

Lithuanian physicists put their research to good use. Experimental production workshops attached to the Institute fulfil the orders of industrial enterprises, building lasers for cutting, boring, hardening, engraving, metal welding and many other operations.

## Crawfish back in the Urals again

Several dozen female crawfish with spawn have been flown by Aeroflot from Vilnius to Chelyabinsk to start the joint experiment of the Chelyabinsk Fish specialists and the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences.

Narrow bands of silt have been laid in reservoirs with clean sand. They will serve as separate homes for the crawfish, who do not like intruders. Temperature regulators create the necessary conditions.

The newcomers are the so-called American signal crawfish named for the bright light spot on their claw. They are much larger than their Urals counterparts, grow faster, and their major asset is they don't fall ill.

Crawfish were brought east of the Urals two hundred years ago and populated many rivers and lakes since then. But a sudden outbreak of a disease killed virtually all of them. Now they have started to appear again. The Lithuanian fish specialists help Chelyabinsk fisheries speed up the restoration process and stock the lakes with species which will be more resistant to disease.

The programme for the transformation of Soviet villages is closely connected to state plans for higher living standards in rural areas. As to previous years, farmers' real incomes will grow at a higher rate by comparison to those of industrial workers. This tendency will remain in effect until the incomes of rural inhabitants catch up with those of city dwellers. At the present time there is a 30 per cent difference between the wages of industrial and agricultural workers. If, however, account is taken of the individual farm earnings which are enjoyed by virtually every rural family, then the income gap shrinks to 10 per cent. By 1980 it should have completely disappeared.

## VIEWPOINT

### SOCIAL CHANGES ON THE SOVIET FARM

Alexander DEDUL

The Food Programme currently in operation in the USSR is aimed at the further development of productive forces in agriculture and related industries and provides for a wide spectrum of social measures to further improve life in the rural areas. In order to implement these measures the state has allocated 160,000 million roubles for a ten-year period.

The villages in which over one-third of the country's population now lives (87 million people) fall short of modern living standards. They are considerably inferior in the city in terms of services, catering and recreational facilities and architectural requirements.

Renovation work is now being carried in the villages on an unprecedented large scale and to an unprecedented degree: architectural bureaus are drawing up plans for rebuilding existing settlements and constructing new ones; a powerful industry producing prefabricated construction units has been created; catalogues of designs for modern farm-houses have been compiled and made available to builders in rural areas. The cottages are comfortable and take account of national traditions as well as of the climatic peculiarities of each area in the country.

The 160,000 million roubles earmarked for improving living conditions in villages are intended to accelerate the social development of rural areas. There are plans, among other things, for a considerable increase in the volume of housing and in the construction of recreational and catering facilities in the countryside. While five million housing units (apartments and one-family houses) were built in rural areas during the previous decade, 1.7 million more are to be built in the current decade ending in 1990. More than two-thirds of the housing programme in rural areas will be achieved by way of direct state and collective farm investment and less than one-third will be paid for by the population.

There is also a major programme for building schools, kindergartens and creches and for improving catering facilities. Special emphasis is being put on providing convenient transport links between the villages and district centres and towns. It is planned to build about 130 thousand kilometres of highway for this purpose.

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In the social security sphere this levelling off has already occurred. Thanks to industrial workers' farmers' real income has grown faster than that of city dwellers, and the state advantages of cheap rates, accommodation in resorts and spas. They also receive the same old-age and disability pensions as workers in industry.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### ALTERNATIVE TO FOSSIL FUELS

Nuclear energy is the most attractive alternative energy source today. Given the present level of technology, it is more competitive than hydro or solar energy. However, nuclear stations can only provide energy for electricity and heating, so the problem as to what can be used as fuel for the internal combustion engine remains. Hydrogen is now regarded by scientists as being a likely candidate in this direction. P. Khramov, member of the All-Union Chemical Society, writes in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Scientists in Byelorussia are actively studying the opportunities for the low-cost production of hydrogen using advanced processes. They have already developed a revolutionary method of decomposing water using special reactions requiring 10 to 25 per cent less energy than electrolysis.

Hydrogen application studies are also on the upsurge. Let's take, for instance, the production of protein-vitamin concentrated foodstuffs. At present this is produced on the basis of oil products or natural gas. This method has many disadvantages, including the need to deliver the end products from unwanted admixtures.

Specialists working for the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences have co-sponsored, together with institutes from other parts of the country, a method of concentrated fodder production using hydrogen as a basis. The protein biomass thus produced was of high quality. In addition, the method offers pretty profits should microbiological and chemical processes be combined in one system.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SAFETY AT WORK

Safety at work is a problem-area which traditionally has been the preserve of engineers. A purely technical

approach to the problem, however, has been found to be inadequate and engineers need to supplement their knowledge by psychology. This is the opinion of M. Kotik, head of the department of logic and psychology at Tartu University in Estonia, writing in IZVESTIA. Psychological advice is needed to make a technology more "human", so to say, or to make it possible to tailor a certain piece of equipment to a particular worker. This problem is now being jointly studied by engineers, psychologists and human engineers. Another approach towards the same problem also needing psychological knowledge is to better adapt man to available equipment by improving, for instance, existing training methods. The aim, in both cases, being to save a human operator from making blunders or other mistakes causing hazards.

The best way of preventing new blunders is to study the psychological causes of the old ones.

This is why for the past ten years students at the faculty of psychology at Tartu University have received instruction in psychological safety at work. University staff have been researching into the problem in many industries in Estonia: in civil engineering, mining, and road traffic.

The human characteristics which define a man's immunity to the negative impact of industry and his vulnerability have been studied for some time. Tests and diagnostic procedures to help find the right person for the right job are now being developed.

### TV AS AN ARTS LAB

What role does television play in revealing the process of artistic creation? Below the well-known Leningrad composer, Andrei Petrov, answers this question put to him by a PRAVDA correspondent.

Television influences our tastes, habits, style of dress, behaviour, out way of life in the broadest sense, says Petrov. TV cameras can transport us into an artist's creative and spiritual world. This is what happens at

times at the Ostankino studio meetings with writers, where, in addition to reading selected extracts of their works, writers explain the guiding concept behind a particular piece. Direct contact with the viewer is also important: the wide variety of letters received by a performer on the box could not be thought up by even the most inventive of producers—they represent as it were, the sum total of issues worrying the reader or viewer sitting at home in front of the telly. When we come into contact with major artists, poets and directors, we are convinced that the circle of issues raised goes beyond the limits of art. Literature and art in this century are closely tied with the socio-political and spiritual life of our country.

### OUR CLIMATE IN THE FUTURE

Quite a few people studying the climate believe that the next 200 years will see a sharp temperature rise. Georgi Gollayn, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. This may occur due to such human activities as the cutting down of forests, burning of vegetation to expand farming areas, ploughing, as well as to increasing quantities of dust in the atmosphere, and finally, to the accumulation of carbon dioxide.

Latitude distribution of temperature rises will be uneven. A general thaw of ice in the Arctic, for instance, is expected in the 20s of the next century and January temperatures will rise by 15° to 20°C. The temperature rise in the temperate zones will be less sharp—from 10° to 15°C. In other words, Central Russia will experience the same sort of temperatures as are now enjoyed in the south of France. The level of the World Ocean may rise by several metres, hence large tracts of land will find themselves underwater. Permafrost will also be affected. The climate will become more humid. Scientists are now trying to predict all the possible consequences of higher temperatures. In general it will be beneficial for farming, though some areas will be more affected by droughts.

## Who caught Maximov?

Maximov immediately felt that there was a big fish on the other end of his line. Yet, he couldn't land it on the ice, as it was too big to go through the hole in which he had been fishing.

He decided to hold on to the fish with one hand and to enlarge the hole with the other. But in his haste, he allowed the big taimen to catch hold of his

## OF INTEREST

hand. The fish locked its jaws, and its small sharp teeth bit into Maximov's flesh.

His friends, fishing nearby came to his rescue. They quickly enlarged the hole and pulled the fish out. Following which they bandaged the unfortunate Maximov's hand, put some warm clothes on him and gave him a cup of hot tea.

## FOLK ART OF KAZAKHSTAN



The days of folk crafts dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR continue at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. It was recently the turn of Kazakh folk crafts: wood carving, as well as items made out of wool, felt and leather, are all produced by the gifted Kazakh people.

In the photos: Wood carver Boris Kabanov. Carving in wood. Wool carpet. Photos by Georgi Strelnikov



